

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. P. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.
HAYING permanently located in Salisbury, respectably tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1853. 114.

DR. SWANN
HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.
His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionery, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1853. 5—tf.

DR. H. KELLY
HAYING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 23, 1853. 52—tf.

DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1853. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1853. 1—4m 1v.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1853. 13—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST REFERENCES GIVEN
Sept. 23, 1853. 17—1y.

G. A. RUEFFER, R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1853. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terapentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 21.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1853. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REPORT TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAR. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. ROULETTE, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1853.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 37.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1856.

Whole No. 141.

From the Locomotive Gazette.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Locomotive Gazette.

In view of the fact that England, by means of her gold, through the instrumentality of the London Abolition Association, having its emissaries now in the midst, arousing the passions and prejudices of our people on the exciting subject of negro slavery, and rapidly sowing the seeds of discord and dissension; it is due to us as a shrewd and intelligent people, that we should pause in our career and carefully consider the history and origin of this institution among us, its influence on the Commercial relations of the world, before running madly into the trap set for us, which would inevitably lead to our entire subjection to the influence and rule of the European monarchies.

The slave trade and negro slavery in the new world originated in the following singular manner.

In the year 1840, the Portuguese, whilst exploring the coast of Africa, seized some Moors, near Cape Bajador, but in 1442 they were required to carry them back to Africa, and receive from the Moors ten blacks and a quantity of gold dust. This exchange was made at Rio del Oro, or Gold river. These blacks, as they were called, were carried to Lisbon; the transaction aroused the cupidity of the Portuguese. In a few years they fitted out no less than thirty-seven ships, at one time, which they sent in pursuit of the same "golden traffic." In 1502 the Spaniards began to employ negroes in the mines of Hispaniola, but they soon prohibited any further importation of them, alleging that they taught the Indians all manner of wickedness, and rendered them less manageable than they had been. But the Indians, having been accustomed to an easy or rather indolent mode of life, declined, and were being so rapidly reduced by the rigorous treatment to which they were subjected, as to induce the humane Bishop Bartholomew de las Casas, the celebrated protector and defender of the Indians, to repair to Europe, with the view of ameliorating their condition. He succeeded in obtaining a revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of negroes, consequently from the year 1517 the slave trade became a regular branch of commerce.

The celebrated prelate Las Casas has been much censured by many persons, ignorant of all the circumstances, for what they choose to call the absurdity of enslaving one set of men, for the purpose of restoring another to liberty. The censure cast on the prelate was not just, because the African was a slave and a cannibal in his own country, and though Ethiopia was on the border of civilization and had for ages, he remains a slave and cannibal to this day. The Indian, on the contrary, was a more intelligent being, had enjoyed the sweets of unbounded liberty—his condition was in no respect improved; but not so with the barbarous negro, in bringing him to this country, he only changed masters, and was placed in a condition of being taught the art of civilization, therefore to him it was a blessing. Las Casas was an humble instrument in the hands of a wise Providence, to better the condition of the Ethiopian, protected the Indian, and induce the restoration of a wise plan, by means of which Ethiopia has already received much light, and by which it will doubtless yet be redeemed.

As the English are now so loudly declaiming against African slavery in the United States, to the neglect and injury of thousands of white men and women, whom they treat as slaves in the Kingdom of Great Britain, it is but just that we should state what participation she had in this traffic, and also expose her participation in it and hypocrisy on the present time.

The first Englishman known to have been engaged in the slave trade was the celebrated John Hawkins, who sailed from England in 1562, for Sierra Leone, and partly by means of force of arms and by trade got possession of three hundred negroes, which he carried and sold at Hispaniola. After this adventure which was immensely profitable, and which greatly excited the avarice of the English, especially that of their Queen, Elizabeth, who granted Hawkins the honor of knighthood, made him treasurer of the navy, and claimed a monopoly of the slave trade. She granted a patent for carrying an exclusive trade from the river Senegal to a hundred leagues beyond Sierra Leone, but there is no evidence that such success was met with under that patent. James I., in 1618, granted an exclusive charter to some London merchants, but the adventure not meeting their expectations, they suffered their charter to expire. In 1631 Charles I. granted an exclusive charter to a company of merchants, to trade between Cape Blanco and the Cape of Good Hope for a period of thirty-one years. The former efforts failed, mainly on account of the severe edicts by the Spaniards prohibiting any European nations from trading with their colonies. But by this time the English had commenced the settlement of plantations in the West Indies where they found a ready sale for their negroes, consequently the company erected forts, warehouses, &c., on the coast of Africa;

the trade flourished during the time of Commonwealth and so continued after the restoration of Charles II., who in 1662 granted an exclusive charter to a company of persons of high rank and distinction, at the head of which was the King's brother, the Duke of York. They stipulated to deliver to the West Indian plantations three thousand negroes annually. In 1672 they surrendered their charter, at which time the last exclusive charter was granted to a company under the dignified title of the Royal African Company. The King, the Duke of York, and many other persons of high rank and position were subscribers to this company. But after the revolution in 1688 the Petition and Declaration of Rights, as it was called, abolished all exclusive companies, not authorized by Parliament, therefore the slave trade became free and open.

About this time they obtained their first *assiento*, or contract for supplying the Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica, and by the statutes 9th and 10th of William and Mary, c. 26, it was enacted—"That for the preservation of the trade, and for the advantage of England and its colonies, it should be lawful for any of the subjects of his majesty's realm of England, as well as for the company, to trade from England and the plantations in America to Africa, between Cape Mount and the Cape of Good Hope; upon paying for the said trade, a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, for the goods exported from England or the plantations, to be paid to the collector at the time of entry outwards, for the use of the Company." They also granted permission to trade between Cape Blanco and Cape Mount, on condition that there was to be paid an additional ten per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods and merchandise, excepting redwood, which was to pay only five per centum, imported into England or the plantations from the coast between the points last named. These duties paid to the company were to be applied to the maintenance of the forts and castles, and providing ammunition and soldiers. In 1750 they enacted a law entitled "An act for extending and improving the trade to Africa," at which time they had many forts and slave factories on the African coast. But previous to the passage of this act, that is, in 1713, Queen Anna, by the "famous treaty of Utrecht," obtained an *assiento* or contract for the exclusive privilege of supplying the Spanish colonies with slaves—they obligated themselves to furnish them with one hundred and forty-four thousand negroes, at the rate of four thousand eight hundred per year for 30 years. On four thousand of them, they were to pay a duty of thirty three and a third dollars a head; for all over that number they were to pay a duty of only sixteen and two third dollars a head. No person of any other nation was to be permitted to introduce one negro slave into Spanish America. Thus England became the exclusive slave-trader for the New World. Such great profits were anticipated from the trade as to induce Queen Anne to reserve to herself one fourth of the common stock.

Baneroft, in Vol. III., history of the United States, says: "Controlling the trade in slaves, who cost nothing but trinkets and toys and refuse arms, England gained by the sale of the children of Africa into bondage in America, the capital which built up and confirmed a British empire in Hindostan. We shall hereafter see England, not satisfied with monopolizing the traffic in negroes, seek also to engross every sugar plantation in the world."

Such are the infamous means by which negro slavery was entailed upon us, by that avaricious and unscrupulous nation—who were among the last in abandoning that traffic, and not then until she had acquired the means of firmly establishing herself in India. Finally, with a view of sowing the seeds of dissension and commercial bankruptcy in the United States, and stimulating the cultivation of sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo and rice in British India, she enacted the West India emancipation act, thinking we would step into the trap thus "baited" for us, and if not, it would give her the opportunity of sending emissaries among us, as she has done, to arouse the passions of our people on this question. That it was no sentiment of humanity or philanthropy, that induced the Emancipation Act, is evident from the fact that such slaves as she now recaptures even in sight of the coast of Africa, she sells to her colonies and to the Brazilian government for a certain number of years, under the plea that it is to indemnify her for the cost of seizing them; stipulating however at their sale, that they are to be delivered up to her on demand at the expiration of their term.—But not a single one of them has ever been reclaimed, such fact has been affirmed in the British Parliament, and such is the testimony given by persons who have long resided in Brazil.—The utter insincerity of England on this question, is made apparent from the plea that she sells those creatures into bondage, for a time, to pay her for the expenses of recapturing them; therefore, it is evident that she never intends to demand them. Should she do so, what would indemnify her for the expense? Consequently, she is fairly chargeable with

being now engaged, though indirectly in the slave trade. All this, in the face of her loud professions and protestations against slavery in the United States, and her agreement with us in the Ashburton and Webster treaty—put there at her instance, that certain portions of the naval vessels of each nation shall be kept on that murderous coast to intercept slavers, mutually bound to return such negroes as they may recapture—we faithfully perform our obligations, not only to that contract, but to the laws of humanity, by promptly restoring them to their own land.

It was asserted in the World's Abolition Convention, which assembled in London some years since, that *Abolitionism was the wedge, which, if driven, must rend the Union of our States asunder.* English statesmen are not ignorant of the fact that our commerce is mainly sustained and grows with the increased growth of our cotton-crop; and that cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, &c., cannot be successfully cultivated without slave labor, that the moment we emancipate our slaves our commercial greatness would decline under her infamous efforts in the East Indies, and she remains without a competitor in the rich products of southern agriculture.

So early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, England sent her emissaries to Russia, to watch her policy in the East, and now avows, on the floor of the British Parliament, that she engages in a war with Russia for the sole purpose of preventing any interference with, or encroachment on her East India possessions. But she came out of this war with Russia, with the loss of her possessions in India, thus becoming mainly dependent on Russia and the United States for her cotton, sugar, &c., we would hear no more from her on the subject of negro slavery in the United States.

Having shown the participation of old England in the slave trade from the sixteenth century to the present day, and the motives that prompt her hypocritical opposition to negro slavery in the United States, I purpose, in my next article, to conclude the remaining portions of my subject and especially show up the part taken by New England in the slave trade, the cause of emancipating her slaves, and that her motives in opposing negro slavery in the Southern States, like old England, is one of interest, but of a different kind—with New England, it is a question of tribute or taxation.

TRUTH.

HEROIC ACT.—We are informed by a passenger on the cars, that, on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, as the passengers going North were entering the Steam Boat, opposite Wilmington, a cry was heard of "man overboard!" It was quite dark—the water very deep and the current remarkably rapid—no one could tell who the unfortunate individual was; all was consternation and alarm. The life boat of the steamer was accidentally absent—a rope was obtained and thrown to the struggling object, but it seemed to be unheeded;—at that moment a "slave," by the name of Alexander, (the property of Hon. Wm. H. Washington) who was on his way from the South, asked permission to go into the River to the rescue of the drowning person,—a rope being fastened around him he was allowed to do so, and with wonderful courage and dexterity brought the object a shore insensible—it proved to be a negro girl, about twelve years of age, who had fallen off the platform in passing to the boat. She was immediately taken into the gentlemen's cabin—her wet clothes removed—and to the credit of human nature be it said, that many gentlemen came forward, gave their shawls and blankets in the same way,—and the girl entirely restored.—*Goldboro Tribune*

"KNOW ME AS AN ENEMY."

Know me as your enemy!—Yes! be a man, a woman—be honest and frank and if you really hate me, be above deception. Away with your Judas kisses! Don't hold the confiding hand in yours a half an hour, telling us how much you are interested in our welfare, how cordially you wish us success and then speak our name disrespectfully to the next friend you meet, magnifying our faults, laughing at our weakness, and telling our secrets, which we had confided to your care, thinking your bosom a perfect "Salamander safe," which even the fire of persecution would fail to extract from thence.

Don't speak in those soft, tender, lute-like tones to us, and with that serpent's kiss behind our backs. Don't flatter our vanity, until we undertake some foolish scheme for the furtherance of fame or fortune, which you know (being more worldly wise) will result ultimately in our mortification, if not in our ruin.

Don't cry about poverty, and cheat us in a bargain before your handkerchief is dry. Don't manifest your affection by intruding upon our working hours, until we have given you the greater share of our precious time without any earthly recompense.

Words cost nothing; if you are a friend prove it by deeds—give us available syn-

pathy, not empty pity. Pity is a fleshless bone, only fit for dogs; it wounds our equals oftener than it heals. It has a fine vocabulary: "Poor thing!" "poor fellow!" "alas how fallen!" "I would like to help you, but it is not convenient."

And there we lie, floundering in the mud of despair, while mistress Pity, having made her speech, walks coldly on; but sympathy silently takes us by the hand, unites her strength with ours, until we overcome our difficulties; and loudly listening to our earnest thanks, points to a bright to-morrow.

Away with milk and water friendship! Know me as a friend, or "know me as an enemy." He is a wolf in wool, who amuses us with pleasant words, while he knows the almost mortal struggle of the soul with poverty and care, nor lifts a finger in our behalf. O, mine, "enemy!" Don't pester us with your company—don't write us any love letters—don't break your neck in making low obeisances fight, openly, for me, or fight, openly, against me; or get out of the way, that we may have time to forget you!

THE COMMITTEES.

The following are the Chairmen of the first class committees:

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a man of some sprightliness, but not capacities for such a position. In politics an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, having upon one occasion advised his constituents to trample the Fugitive Slave Law under foot.

Israel Washburne, Jr., of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, an Abolitionist of the Giddings school—a man of talent, but a terrible bore to the House. Whiff's rights will stand no chance in his hands.

James Mearns, of Vermont Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, a preacher by profession, and, a regular psalm-singing Back Republican. Knows but little about law. He will be certain to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

George A. Simmons, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. An Abolition-Whig of the woolly head school. Reckoned at home a great lawyer. But being very antiquated, has neither the manner nor force to command the attention of the House. His eccentric appearance generally causes laughter when he attempts to speak.

Alex. C. M. Pennington, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Like Mr. Simmons, an Abolition-Whig, doted-tailed with an immense degree of the Federalist. He was formerly Governor of New Jersey, and gave the certificate to the Whig members from that State who kicked up such a row in the House by their claim for admission in 1835. He is a man of considerable ability, and possesses in a greater degree than any of the other appointees of the same politics, of the confidence House.

Eliza B. Washburne, of Illinois, brother of the man of the same name before mentioned, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is like his brother politically and personally, but has not half the talent and knows about as much about commerce as a boy ten years of age. Very good man to impose upon the country an infamous system of River and Harbor improvements.

Galusha A. Grow, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, successor to David Wilont in Congress and his prototype in politics. He is a young man who is very garrulous, and has not a good idea that is not negated by an ultra abolition sentiment.

But one Democrat has been appointed Chairman of a Committee of any note, and that is General John A. Quitman, who has been placed at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. For this position he is eminently qualified, on account of his known military talent, and his high statesmanlike qualities. Mr. Banks has done well in discarding his party prejudices in this respect, and ten dering the appointment to so distinguished a soldier and statesman.

Four other Democrats were appointed Chairmen of unimportant Committees Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on the Library. Mr. Brooks, of your State, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department; Mr. Harris, of Illinois, of a like Committee for the Navy Department, and Mr. F. McMullen, of Virginia, of a like Committee on the Public Buildings. These Committees, excepting the first, never meet.

Mr. Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania, a National American, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, a Southern American, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. Both unimportant Committees.

Mr. Porter, of Missouri, an old line Whig, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

All the other Committees were given to the Black Republicans. The notorious Giddings is Chairman of the important Committee on Claims.

There is a majority of Abolitionist on each Committee.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall did not accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary, so he was appointed second upon it.

[Evening News.]

OCCUPATION.

Occupation! what a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent! rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you, into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that may brighten the future—flowers that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow-man.—[Mrs Stevens.]

THE FARMER'S PROSPECT.—The farmers of the United States have evidently good prices ahead, and they should begin to make their calculations accordingly. It is now quite too late in the season to talk about increasing the wheat crop of 1856. The extent of that matter was determined weeks ago. But the corn crop of the United States is more important than that of wheat. Besides the corn and meat exported, we put the worth of a few millions of dollars into pork, beef lard, etc., much of which comes from corn.

Between this and planting time next spring, our farmers may calculate their chances for prices, and plant accordingly. There can be but little doubt, however, that what every species of grain and other agricultural produce will bring high prices for at least two or three years to come, and how much longer no one can predict with any degree of certainty. It will be perfectly safe for farmers to put in the coming spring all the corn they can manage. Spring wheat for home consumption may also be grown with profit. Barley, oats, peas, beans, etc., will also insure good returns, and will probably supply the place of winter wheat in many families. Therefore, if our farmers are vigilant, and get all things ready for extensive spring and summer crops, the whole country will be greatly benefited, and the Old World supplied with bread.

GARDEN FRUIT TREES.—If you have any fruit trees in your garden whose bark is filled with moss, or become mossy, scrape them, and give the body of each tree a painting with a mixture comprised in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. of flour of sulphur, and 1 quart of salt, to be well mixed together and applied with the whitewash brush. Next spring early, (or now, if the ground is not frozen,) dig in around each tree, 2 inches deep, as far out as the limbs extend, a dressing of well rotted manure, 1 gallon of bone dust, 2 a gallon of ashes, 1 quart salt and one quart of plaster. The effect of this treatment will be to greatly improve the health and appearance of the trees, improve the quality of the fruit, as well as increase the productive capacity of the trees. The bone dust, ashes, salt and plaster should be raked in.

UNCOMFORTABLE SITUATION.—The Lynchburg Virginian chronicles the fact, that on one of the coldest nights last week, the editor of the Republican, "puffed off," preparatory to leaping into bed, and upon looking at his couch, found the bed clothes had been stolen. With that resignation for which the profession is celebrated, he walked off to a hotel. Stealing an editor's bed clothes is a recent development in the annals of crime, and will be put down as one of the remarkable occurrences of this remarkable winter.

TRIED MEN.—In reply to another paper, which recommends that the candidates for office should be men of "tried integrity," the Albany Knickerbocker says:—"This is being done in this county. One of the candidates for the Assembly has been 'tried' four times—three times for swindling and once for bigamy. There is every prospect that we shall have some 'tried' men in our Common Council ere long."

GUN TIMBER FOR THE ARSENAL.—We have pleasure in stating that there were ten bids for the contract for Gun Timber for the U. S. Arsenal in this place, which has been allotted to the two lowest bidders, at \$36.50 per 1000 feet. The bids were from this county, More and Randolph.

We presume there will be no further doubt about the ability of this section to supply the required article, and at prices somewhat lower than is given at the North.—*Pay Observer.*

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—Every day, and almost every mail, brings confirmation of the President's growing popularity with the people. Alabama put the ball in motion, and since then the popular will of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, and Kentucky, has been expressed in such a manner as to leave no doubt that he is the choice of a majority of the people in all of these States. As for Georgia, we think we speak advisedly when we give it our opinion, that Franklin Pierce, at this time, could get the vote of this State for President, over any man that the opposition could start, by 20,000 maj. Altho' it was thought best not to instruct our delegates to Cincinnati, in so many words, to vote for the re-nomination of President Pierce, yet every member of the delegation knows that he was the first choice of a large majority of the convention. The indications at this time are strong in favor of keeping our present skillful pilot at the helm for four years more. With Franklin Pierce for President, and one of Georgia's favorite statesmen for Vice President, the Democracy and anti-Know Nothings can bid defiance to all the enemies of the Constitution, whether they appear in the shape of Black Republicans, Free-soilers, or Know Nothings.—*Milledgeville Union.*

ROMANCE AND REALITY.—The Sandusky Register narrates the following affecting story: In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have deranged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell deeply in love with a young girl, who returned his devotion, and they became tenderly attached to each other. But, unhappily the malady returned upon the young man; he was separated from the object of his love, and sent back to the Asylum. Left to himself, to muse upon her bereavement, and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl became also affected, almost, as it might seem from sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls which sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to have interviews with one another. In one of these the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with a melancholy real enough to bring tears from the listeners: "You know that we cannot be married, Ellen; we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.—LUCY STONE AT THE BAR.—The trial at Cincinnati of the fugitive slaves, (one of whom murdered her child has not yet been finally concluded, the decision having been postponed until the 12th of March. On Wednesday last there was a strange interlude, which created no little excitement. It appears that the celebrated Lucy Stone, now Mrs. Blackwell, one of those modern female reformers who are continually interfering with other people's business, came into the U. S. District Court Room, and thrust herself into the proceedings, in order to instigate and justify the guilty mother's further immolation of the rest of her children and of herself. Colonel Chambers, one of the counsel for the claimants of the fugitives, in his speech to the Court, alluded several times to Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who had been present the day previous, but was not then in the Court room. He alluded also to an interview Mrs. Blackwell had had with the slave mother, in the course of which, said the Colonel, she asked the deputy U. S. Marshal, Mr. Brown, the privilege of giving her a knife, that she might destroy herself in case she was remanded back to slavery.

Miss Stone, or Mrs. Blackwell as she now is appeared at this juncture, and addressed the crowd a short time, after the Court adjourned. She indulged in a good many epithets against slaveholders, calling the prisoner a "Roman mother," &c.

At the end of her tirade, some hissed and some applauded; after which Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Esq., left the Court room.

THE RAIL ROAD JUBILEE.

Our people met in the courthouse on last Tuesday evening and had general talk on the subject of the Rail Road Celebration. It was determined to appoint as early a day for it to take place as the state of the weather and condition of the Road would permit. About the first of May was suggested as a suitable time; but the precise day was left to be fixed by the committee of arrangements. Liberal suggestions were made by various citizens to the dinner fund, and a general disposition manifested to have a celebration worthy the occasion and the people who are to give it. Resolutions were passed giving a general invitation to the public and requesting the Rail Road Directors to give a free ride to all who wish to come.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The total receipts of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, for the year ending 30th Nov. last, were \$416,075 22. Its expenses \$211,086 58. The income is 29 per cent. better than for the previous year.

MEETING IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY. A meeting of citizens was held at Gloucester court house on the 4th inst., at which resolutions were adopted advising to the tardiness of the Legislature in passing laws for the better protection of slave property from Northern men, and stating that any non-intercourse or retaliatory law passed will be supported by them "if need be to the musket."

Richmond Dispatch.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Feb. 26, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the **REPUBLICAN BANNER.**

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS

March 6th, Evening, Lexington.
" 8th & 9th, Salisbury.
" 10th, Monday, St. Andrew's Ch. R. Co.
" 12th, Wednesday, Mocksville.
" 14th Friday, Mills' settlement Iredell Co.
" 16 Sunday before Easter, Christ Ch. R.
" 21st, Good Friday, Lincoln.
" 23d, Easter Sunday, Charlotte.
" 26th, Wadesborough.

The Democracy of Perquimans, have declared Gen. Pierce as their first choice for the Presidency, and James C. Dobbin for Vice President.

"We would just as soon see Banks in the Speaker's Chair as Richardson."—*Charlotte Whig.*

No doubt of it! You would "just as soon see" the man who had all the compounds of abolitionism and free-negroism centred in him; who Joshua R. Giddings, Lewis D. Campbell, and others of deeper dye, uncompromisingly voted for from the first to the last; the man who said the white and black races were equal—as for one for whom not a Black Republican dared to cast his vote. The *Whig's* Know Nothing principles are but the echo of Banks Black Republicanism. A man with such principles as avowed by the editor of the *Whig*—by the way the name of the paper is a misnomer,—he editor in changing his politics, should have changed it also; *Know Nothing*, would be more proper—would "as soon" vote for a free Negro, were his skin as black as the principles of the man who preferred Banks to Richardson; as for a known friend of the South.

Holton and Coffee, "one and inseparable, now and forever!"

We return our thanks to our many friends for the patronage—in the way of an increased subscription list, which we have lately received. We are determined, on or before the beginning of the next volume, to outfit the "Banner" in a complete new dress; in fact, we intend to make it compare favorably with any paper in the State. We shall be in readiness for the next campaign which will be unusually interesting and exciting on account of the various issues that will be presented. We appeal then to the Democrats everywhere to lend us a helping hand; it is for you we are working, and in return we ask you to work for us. But a little exertion on the part of each of our subscribers, would swell our list to three thousand—the point we are desirous of and expect to reach before the close of the next campaign. Let each of our subscribers send us but two new ones, and we will be satisfied.

WILL YOU HELP US?

"We see it stated in an exchange that a man cannot while *Yander Doodle* or *Heil Columbia* in Cincinnati without danger of being knocked down and trampled upon by foreign bullies, who infect the streets for the purpose of quelling the spirit of Americanism, and carrying out the behests of native demagogues, whose purpose is, to secure the votes of those from other lands, and not to preserve the institutions of their fathers."

"An exchange," whose name the K. N. papers very properly conceal, is hard run for lies, when it manufactures such stuff as the above. It is too palpable to be believed. We recommend "an exchange" to a more careful review of Baron Murchauson. This is advice gratis.

The January number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, one of the series, is received, and presents the following interesting contents: "The Gold-Screw, and its consequences," "The New Peace party—a dialogue," "A military adventure in the Pyrenees. Part I," "Lancashire Strikes," "The Inns of Court, and the Bar of England," "Wet days at Bryn Cein," "Drinking and Smoking," "On the State of the British Army."

Terms: These publications are sent for \$3 each, or \$10 for the set.

"We can inform" the Knight of pukes, purges and pestles, who stands behind the columns of the *Concord Gazette*, like an Indian, who, concealed in the crevices of a rugged mountain, murders his victims by the bow and arrow, (dreading that the noise of even a "pop gun" will expose his haunts), that he is responsible, and will be so held, when by innuendos and false insinuations he strives to injure the standing of his representative. We hold neither the position of God father nor guardian to that Hon. Gentleman; yet we are in the "position" to correct (no presumption) the assertions of such gentlemen who choose to create false impressions regarding the course of Mr. Craig.

Don't cackle and hiss but come out, after this, choose your man, and, at, him.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NASH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Nash, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That our confidence in the principles of the great Democratic Party remains unshaken, and that whilst all other parties have been rent into factions, it stands the truly National party, and the only one capable of resisting the assaults of fanaticism upon the Constitution of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce—that in being true to the Constitution, he has been true to the South; and though he is our first choice, we will cheerfully support the nominee of the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we will hail with pleasure the nomination of North Carolina's "favorite son," James C. Dobbin, for the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That the administration of our State affairs by Gov. Bragg meets our hearty approbation, and we respectfully recommend his re-nomination.

MR. WASHINGTON KEAR, of Guilford Co. has been elected, by the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, to the Professorship of Chemistry in that Institution. Mr. K. graduated a few years ago with the highest honors of his class at Chapel Hill.

We take the following extract from a private letter to the editor, dated, Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18:

"The students of College are rioting desperately to day and last night. The scene today, at 11 A. M., was terrific; swords, pistols, guns and knives flourished with amazing frequency. Perhaps there were 3,000 people on the streets between eleven and twelve o'clock. No one could restore order; even the infantry had no effect to deter the students, though they kept them from the Guard house where the Police officer was, whom they wished to injure. Dr. Thornwell was at length sent for, from the Seminary, and he soon led them off to the College. There is a moral greatness in that man (Dr. T.) that commands more obedience from the students even now, than a regiment of infantry. Those who witnessed his leading them away say that wherever he went, the high blooded sons of South Carolina, even in towering passion, immediately calmed, and a word from him was sufficient to induce them to leave the streets."

For the Banner.

I am truly glad the friends of Peter S. Ney, or rather his pupils, have determined to erect a suitable monument to his memory at Third Creek Church, Rowan County. I only suggest that the names of Dr. Mathew A. Locke, of Rowan, and Burgess Gaither, of Davie, be added to receive contributions. Dr. Locke was his pupil and Physician. All that is needed is a general publication, to raise the funds; for any of his pupils would cheerfully give \$5, \$10, or \$20, that is able, and where is one that is not. I am no pupil, but a warm friend. DAVIE.

BLOODY AFFRAY.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Express has the following particulars of a bloody tragedy that occurred at Jerusalem, Southampton, on Friday last, the 15th inst.

On the night previous to the perpetration of the deed, at a party or ball given in Jerusalem, Ca; t. George Newsom, a highly esteemed and respected citizen, and late representative of his county in the State Legislature, gave some offence to a young lady, which a relative of hers, a young medical student under the instruction of Dr. Parker, of that place, named Calhoun Barret, resented, by telling him not to speak to her again, or if he did he (B.) would shoot him. Newsom, being somewhat intoxicated, afterwards asked the young lady to dance with him, upon which Barret shot at him, the ball passing through some part of his coat. Newsom then left, and sent word to Barret that he must prepare to die, for he intended to shoot him.

On the next day Barret saw Newsom coming along the road in a buggy, with a double barreled gun, a black man driving for him. When Newsom perceived him, he raised the gun as if to fire, but Barret being also provided with a gun, fired first, the contents striking N. somewhere about the breast, causing him to fall forward over the spatter board. B. then advanced and discharged the second barrel into the head of Newsom, killing him almost instantly.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express has the following additional particulars in regard to the death of Capt. Newsom.

The morning after the difficulty in the ball room, Capt. Newsom started in his buggy, with a servant driving him, for the Seaboard Railroad Depot, intending to take the cars for Portsmouth. Upon nearing Dr. Parker's residence, which is immediately upon the road leading to the depot, young Barret came out of Dr. P.'s office, and perceiving Capt. Newsom approaching, with the muzzle of a gun projecting from the foot of his buggy, supposed he intended to execute his threat.—He immediately returned to the office and seizing a double barrel gun, hastened out.—Capt. Newsom instantly raised his gun and leveled it at the young man, but the latter being the most expert of the two, fired first, the load striking Capt. N. on the back of the hand, and so disabling it, that he was compelled to change hands, and while in the act of doing so, young Barret again fired, the load taking effect in the right eye of Capt. N., who instantly fell, exclaiming "I am a dead man," and never spoke afterwards.

We understand the tragic affair has caused considerable excitement in the country, where it occurred, the parties being of high standing, respectively connected. Capt. Newsom, as we stated yesterday, represented the county in the Legislature some few years since, and was for a long time the proprietor of the tavern at Jerusalem, known as Newsom's. Young Barret has not been heard from since the commission of the deed, our informant states, and the impression is that he has fled. Deceased was well known in all this section of country, and particularly in Petersburg.

FOR KANSAS.—Ho for Kansas—who'll follow? It will afford no small pleasure to the friends of Kansas in this State to know that Sparta, without talk, show, or contribution, is about to furnish her aid in establishing the Southern cause in Kansas.

Maj. O. P. McArthur, of Thickety Fork, in this District, a *bona fide* emigrant, will start from the Court House on Monday next, on his way to Kansas. He unites in his party, twenty-five, six or seven able-bodied men, and also two slaves, and goes with a determination to see out the fortunes of the good cause. He designs locating lands for agriculture, and becoming a permanent resident. Success attend him and his companions. *Carolina Spartan.*

THE WAR IN KANSAS.—Gen. Stringfellow is still "slashing round" in Kansas. He has just issued a notice, in which he says:

"It seems now to be certain that we shall have to give the abolitionists at least one good thrashing before political matters can be settled in this territory. To do so we must have arms: we have the men. I propose to raise funds to furnish Col's revolver and other arms for those who are without them. I propose to do so without taxing any one but myself. I will sell some shares of town stock in the territory, and bid myself to invest all the money in the above articles, which shall be loaned to such soldiers as are unable to purchase them, and shall remain for such use for the space of one or two years. The arms to be used by the volunteers and militia of Atchison county, when in service."

It is possible that the duty of choosing the next President may devolve upon Congress.—The following table, therefore, possesses interest in this connection. It shows the States that voted for Banks, Opposition, and Aiken, Democrat, at the recent election for Speaker:

BANKS STATES.	ANTI-BANKS STATES.
Maine,	Delaware,
Vermont,	Virginia,
Massachusetts,	North Carolina,
New Hampshire,	Maryland,
Connecticut,	South Carolina,
Rhode Island,	Georgia,
New York,	Alabama,
New Jersey,	Florida,
Pennsylvania,	Mississippi,
Ohio,	Louisiana,
Indiana,	Texas,
Illinois,	Missouri,
Michigan,	Arkansas,
Wisconsin—14 States.	Tennessee,
	Kentucky,
	California—16 States
	Iowa was divided—1 Banks, 1 Aiken.

REGULATION.
Banks States, 14; Anti Banks States, 16.
Wit. Herald.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—The Leavenworth Herald of the 8th says, a pro-slavery meeting was held there on the 2d instant, at which it was determined to offset the agents of the free state sent abroad, by dispatching George W. McLean to the Southern States, to give the people there the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to urge Southerners to emigrate to the territory, and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence.

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robison and Lane have adopted precautionary measures and organized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka Herald appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It says that the struggle begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to die in preference to surrendering.

The President's special Kansas message has reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence.

GROSS DISCOURTESY.

Not to enumerate other acts, Mr. Speaker Banks could not avoid showing his bitter feelings in the most unparliamentary manner, so far as the Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia are concerned. The removal of Mr. Houston from the Committee of Ways and Means, after he had been its chairman for four years, and placing him fifth on the Territorial Committee, was an unpardonable breach of parliamentary courtesy, and it cannot be justified by the desire to gratify a spirit of personal spite. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is taken from the same committee and placed on the Elections. The peculiar importance of the action of that committee at this session alone can palliate this violation of established parliamentary courtesy. Mr. Banks begins boldly, if not fairly! *Washington Union.*

PRODUCTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The popular idea that North Carolina produces nothing but "tar, pitch and turpentine," is fast being dispelled by the railroads with which the energy of her citizens are covering her territory. Last year, the county of Hyde exported corn and wheat to the amount of \$450,000; and the county of Edgecombe raised and sold \$400,000 worth of cotton. The exports from Washington, North Carolina, for last year amounted to \$1,020,813,12 of which \$37,045 was to foreign countries. Since the opening of the Central Railroad to Greensborough, there have been 539 barrels of flour sent from that town, of which 390 went to Norfolk; 15,00 barrels of dried fruit were among the first receipts in Norfolk which resulted from the opening of the Central Railroad.

One of our exchanges, in noticing the present of a silver cup to a contemporary says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel!"

EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.—The St. Louis (Mo.) News says: Such has been the rush of emigrants to Adair, Scotland, Schuyler and Putnam counties, Mo., this fall, that hundreds of families have been forced to erect canvas tents in the heart of large prairies, to shelter them from the winter's blast. It is thought that over ten thousand persons have emigrated to the counties of Northeast Missouri the past six months.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
The President has sent to the Senate and House of Representatives communications relative to affairs in Kansas.

Bills have been introduced for the prohibition of slavery in Nebraska and Kansas. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Shannon as Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.
SENATE.—Mr. Douglas, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Millson introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide for the efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, introduced a bill to extend the time for the payment of the duty on rail's ad iron.

Mr. Mace introduced a bill to prevent the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States North of 36 30'. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McMullen.—Has the gentleman given previous notice of the introduction of this bill? Mr. Mace.—If you examine the journal, you'll find it out.

Mr. McMullen.—I propound a respectful question, which is entitled to a respectful answer.

The Speaker.—The gentleman from Indiana has given notice. His motion is in order.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was supported in doing so by Mr. Houston, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and Mr. Craig, pending which the House resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections, asking power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. The House refused, by three majorities, to table it.

The Committee on Elections have before them three cases of contested election from Illinois, one from Louisiana, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, and New Mexico. Those from Nebraska and Maine will soon be submitted.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
Letters continue to be received from Kansas repeating the determination of each party in the Territory to carry through its purposes; and predicting a collision with arms, unless the Federal Government promptly interposes.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.
In the National Council to-day, the Louisiana delegates were objected to, because they do not recognize Catholics; but were finally admitted by a vote of 66 to 50. Pennsylvania contested seats, which terminated in the admission of delegates who ignore the twelfth section of the National platform. This caused a bitter feeling amongst the Southerners.

Is the Know Nothing Party an American Party?

We answer, confidently and emphatically, No! We say that, in all its features and in all its purposes, it is the very opposite of what it claims to be. Let us see if we speak more or less than the simple truth.

In the first place, look at its secrecy.—Is there anything American in that? Is it American to belong to a society the very existence of which you are bound by an oath to keep a secret? Is it American to nominate men for high offices, and keep their nomination a secret until it is revealed through the ballot-box? Is it American to shrink from an open discussion of the claims and qualifications of candidates for high offices? Is it American to sneak to the council chamber for the transaction of political business through trap-doors and back entries, with one eye over your shoulder, like a dog with a stolen breakfast, to guard against detection? Can there be anything peculiarly American in an association, whose main features are resembled by nothing that has existed in America from the landing of the Pilgrims down to the day that we numbered twenty-five millions of souls? Is there anything very American in a society of Jesuits? Is there anything American in a star-chamber court? Is there anything American in an Italian or Spanish inquisition? If not, then there is nothing American in Know Nothingism, thus far considered.

Look at its oaths: From the moment of taking them the victim ceases to be a freeman. He is sworn to look upon his brother, who was born upon another soil, or whose religion differs from his own, as an outcast. He becomes a bigot—bitter, intolerant, unrelenting. He is sworn, also, to vote for his party's candidates, be they who and what they may. No matter if the greatest knave, the most barefaced villain, or the meanest scoundrel that ever walked the earth, is placed in nomination, he must vote for him. There is no escape. He has sworn that he will do it. He cannot listen to argument, for he is no longer free to act according to the dictates of reason and conscience.—His only answer to the patriot's appeal must be, "We have a law, and by that law I must vote for my party's candidate, no matter who he is or what he is; saint or devil, it is all the same." Is there anything American in this? And yet this is one of the features of Know Nothingism. Look at its purposes. It proposes to annihilate political equality—to rob la-

bor of its dignity and its means of defence, by robbing it of its strength at the polls. It would make chattels or mere machines of thousands of white laborers, and open the door to still greater encroachments upon the poor man's rights. Is there anything American in this?

Look again. It would erect communities of foreigners upon our own soil, by driving every man of foreign birth beyond the boundaries of American society, whether social or political. It would teach a large class of men, with families growing up around them in our very midst, to hate, with a bitter and everlasting hatred, the institutions of our country, and the men who sustain them. It would shut out the children of foreign-born parents from all Americanizing influences, and leave them to grow up amongst us with those prejudices common to the land of their fathers. Is this an object worthy of Americans?

Look once more. It would offer a premium for religious hypocrisy, by excluding from office and from the ballot-box every man who openly embraces the Catholic faith. "The American doctrine has been, that every person should be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. It would trample this doctrine in the dust, by providing penalties, in the form of proscription disabilities, for all who worship God in any other than the Protestant form.

And, finally, examine, if you please, the material of which this Know Nothing party is composed. Its leaders have been known to us amongst the most bitter and ultra of the old Whig party.—They are not, and never were, at heart, Americans. In our quarrels and combats with other nations, they have invariably been against, not for, their country. While these dangerous foreigners and Catholics were fighting our battles, and pouring out their blood as if it were water in defence of the American flag, these same Know Nothing leaders were giving aid and comfort to our enemies—encouraging them to welcome our brave soldiers, "with bloody hand to hospitable graves."

But enough. There can be but one answer to the question we have asked.—The Know Nothing party is anti-American in its organization and internal features—anti-American in its purposes—anti-American in its soul and in its substance. With its mask off, it is a bald traitor—a heartless, reckless enemy of American institutions. Let true Americans flee from it as they would flee from the pestilence that wasteth at noonday—avoid it as they would the poisonous viper—and crush it as true patriotism would crush undignified treason.

[Providence (R. I.) Post]

"THE OUTRAGES AT THE FREEJE ISLANDS."—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the Feejee Islands, thus speaks of some of the outrages for which the United States ship John Adams recently destroyed several towns:

News reached us of the ship *Ono*, of Nantucket, being wrecked at Turtle Island, and twenty-eight persons on board of her killed. The Charles Doggett, trading in the group, was boarded by the natives, and nine killed. The captain and two hands of the ship *Amiable Josephine* were murdered at one of the adjacent islands. The captain of a schooner from Tahiti and his mate were killed. The brig *Juno*, arriving at these islands, and the captain coming on shore in his boat, was secured, with the boat's crew, and in danger of being killed, when we called a meeting and ransomed him at a high rate; but unfortunately, previous to our arrival at the spot nine were killed. The Black bird was forcibly taken, and her crew thrown overboard and killed, struggling in the water.

One of our boats, on a trading cruise to the other islands, and three of the hands killed, and the fourth taken on shore and put to a slow and cruel death. A trading vessel belonging to an American, put into a harbor for water at one of the islands; and while there was attacked, his wife murdered, and the brains of his infant child knocked out on a stone before his eyes, and he was only spared to repair their muskets, being a handy man in that way. Another of our community was killed, and the stumps of his arms and legs stuck in the sand and fired at.

A boat containing four of our number anchored at one of the windward islands at dark, and was attacked by the natives. Three were killed, and the fourth shot in the leg and carried on the shore with his companions. The next day he was obliged to witness the horrible feast they were making upon the bodies of his comrades, and to listen to the praises bestowed on the flesh of his friends. The following day they cut off one of his legs, and compelled him to sit and see it devoured; and on the third day they finished him."

Old King Lear in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in his apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder and fire, "You owe me no subscription." We wish we could say as much to all our readers.—*Louisville Journal.*

WATCH!
Thy night is dark; behold, the shade was deeper
In the old garden of Gethsemane.
When that calm voice awoke the weary sleeper;
"Couldst thou not watch one hour alone with me?"

O, thou, so weary of thy self-denial,
And so impatient of thy daily cross,
Is it so hard to bear thy little trials,
To count all earthly things a painful loss?

What if thou always suffer tribulation,
And if they Christian warfare never cease;
The gaining of the quiet habitation
Shall gather thee to everlasting peace.

But here we all must suffer, walking lonely
The path that Jesus once himself hath gone;
Watch thou in patience thro' this dark hour only;
Watch one dark hour before the eternal dawn.

The captive's ear may pause upon the gallery;
The soldier sleep beneath the plumed cross;
And peace may fold her wing o'er him and valley;
But thou, O Christian, must not take thy rest.

Thou must wait on, however man upbraid thee,
With him who trod the wine-press all alone;
Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee—
One human soul to comprehend thine own.

Read not the images for ever thronging,
From out the forlorn life thou liv'st no more;
Faint-hearted marvel still art thou longing
For the dim line of the receding shore!

Wilt thou find rest of soul in thy returning
To that old path thou hast so vainly trod?
Hast thou forgotten all thy weary yearning
To walk among the children of thy God?

Faithful and steadfast in thy consecration,
Living by that high faith to thee so dim,
Declaring before God thy dedication,
So far from thee because so near to Him!

Cant thou forget thy Christian supercession—
"Behold, we count thee happy who endure!"
What treasure wouldst thou, in the land Egyptian,
Repress the stormy wave to secure?

Poor wandering soul! I know that thou art
Seeking
Some easier way, as all have sought before,
To silence the reproachful inward-speaking—
Some landward path unto an island shore.

The cross is heavy in thy human measure—
The way too narrow for thine inward pride;
Thou canst not lay thine intellectual treasure
At the low footstool of the Crucified.

O, that thy faithful soul, one great hour only,
Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life
Deepened with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely,
Yet calmly looking upward in its strife!

For poverty and self-renunciation,
The Father yielded back a thousand fold;
In the calm stillness of regeneration
Cometh a joy we never knew of old.

In meek obedience to the heavenly Teacher,
Thy weary soul can find its only peace;
Seeking no aid from any human creature—
Looking to God alone for his release.

And He will come in His own time and power
To set His earnest-hearted children free;
Watch only through this dark and painful hour,
And the bright morning yet will break for thee.

HARD SHELL BAPTIST SERMON
A friend in Lexington, Kentucky, much
very much, did it grieve us while in Louisville,
that we couldn't go there, and to Frankfort,
and Ashland, with a party of friends, to partake
of the true Kentucky hospitality, of which we
had such a foretaste, see the blooded cattle,
and the "Blue-grass Farms," represented, as
we are told, even feebly, by the rich acres of
"Hunters Bottom," on the Kentucky side of
the Ohio river—got to get back again, now,
to the beginning of this sentence, a friend, then
as we have said, in Lexington, Kentucky,
sends us the following "Hard-shell Sermon,"
which he avers to be genuine, and forwards us
in proof, the name of the speaker, and of his
reporter. It almost equals, in closeness of
argument, and stickiness to text, the "sponta-
neous effort" of the clerical hero who played
upon a "Harp of a Thousand Strings."

"My Brethren: The Scriptures tell us,
we are *buried* with Christ by baptism." "Buried,"
my friends, not *sprinkled* by baptism.

"Suppose that one of you had lost your
little daughter and you had laid her out, and
prepared her for the grave and your neighbors
had come in and said: 'Friend, we will
take thy child and bury it,' and afterward,
when you went out to see the grave of your
little one, you found they had laid her down
and *sprinkled* a little earth over her. What
would you have thought of them?"

"Suppose, again, that in the fall of the year
you had dug your potatoes, your turnips,
your parsnips, and your other roots for winter's
use, and had dug a trench to bury them in; and
you had said to your servant, Sally, take the
housegang and go and bury those potatoes,
those turnips, those parsnips and other roots;
and afterward, when you walked forth to see
that all were secure for the winter's use, you
had found that they had just *sprinkled* a little
dirt on them? What, my friends, would you
have done? I *travesty* suppose, my dear
brethren, you would have, tried the vertebrae of
the cow-skin!"

"But they are not a bit worse than those
poor ignorant and benighted Episcopalians
and Presbyterians and Methodists, who
sprinkle a little water on one another, and
call it *buried* by baptism!"

I am afraid, my friends, I am very much
afraid indeed, that they will catch something
hotter than the cow-skin in the day of reck-
oning!"

The Fayetteville Observer states that an
important discovery of Coal at Egypt, on Deep
River, has been made. A seam of exceedingly
rich bituminous coal, four and half feet thick,
of beautiful quality, was reached at a depth
of a little over 400 feet. Below this seam is
doubtless another and thicker; for at the out-
crop a mile distant, (says the Observer) are
two seams, the upper one (corresponding with
that now discovered at Egypt) being about 5
feet thick, whilst the under seam is upwards
of 3 feet thick. The Coal burns brilliantly.
The extent of the Coal Fields is developing
itself gradually; and it is more and more ap-
parent that there is enough to supply for
centuries the river and all the rail roads that
we are likely ever to have.

HIGH PRICES.—It will be some nuts for our
Northern Abolitionists to crack, that slaves are
yet advancing in price in the South. The sales
of Messrs. Board & May on Tuesday last
show a great advance in price over last year's
preceding year. Thirty-two negro men sold for
\$47,150, showing an average of \$1482 81 each
and fifteen slaves of all descriptions sold for
\$15,630, being an average of \$1042. Most
of the last gang comprised men and women
and some children—New Orleans Delta.

It is stated that if one of the big trees of
California, which is twice as high as Bunker
Hill monument, were cut up for fuel, it would
make at least three thousand cords, or as much
as would be yielded by sixty acres of good
woodland.

The Boston Post asks: "Is it true, as has
been reported, that the Committee on anti-
slavery lectures, who requested by Hon. Ro-
bert Toombs to hand over the \$100 he declin-
ed to receive for his lecture to some society
for aiding emigrants, have given it to the
society for aiding fugitive slaves to migrate to
Canada."

NEW FIRM

MENEELY, MOCK & GAITHER
HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Ro-
berts & Co., and will continue the Mercan-
tile business in all its branches, as heretofore
done by the old firm, and are now receiving a
good assortment of
Goods for the Winter Season,
which will be sold very cheap. We solicit
the attention of the old customers and public gen-
erally, who are respectfully invited to call and
examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.
Jan. 22, 1855. 32-4.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand
lately occupied by W. J. Miller, above the
Hawthorne Store, take this method
of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and
surrounding country, that they are receiving
direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large
and well selected stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and
figured, Satins, French & English Merinos,
Alpacas, DeLaines, Pommes, Paisies and
Trottois, Broadcloths, Doe Skin and
Fancy Cassimeres, Suits and
Cotton Velvets, Satins,
Jasas & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drag Over Coats,
Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk.
Kid'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush,
and fine Velvet Suits, Fancy Cassi-
& Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain
and Fancy Wool Shirts
and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens
Cal Brogans, Gaiters, Gaited Congress,
Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enamelled do.,
Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do.,
Misses Enamelled do., do. S.
Heeled Boots and
Childrens Shoes.

In addition to the above, we have a large
and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons,
Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Trimmings, Gloves,
Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worsted &c. Tickings,
Osnaburghs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee,
Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheeses,
Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with every-
thing usually kept in retail Stores, which we
offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons
visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest
to call and examine our stock, as we are deter-
mined to sell.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in exchange
for Goods.
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25-4.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.
We, the undersigned, having entered into
partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the at-
tention of the people of the surrounding country,
and the public generally, to favor us with a call.
Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at
the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co.,
where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a
splendid assortment of Furniture, and are con-
stantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest,
and best styles. We are prepared to do all
kinds of turning in the wood line at a short no-
tice. All those that want turning done will
find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those
wanting anything in our line will please give us
a call and hear our prices, we are determined to
sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand
Dressing Bureaus, plain do., do., French Bed-
steads, Common do., do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas,
Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, La-
dies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards
Washstands, Candelstands, Patent Shower
Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins con-
stantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short
notice.
WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1855. 39-2.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND
QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855.
Original Attachment.—Thomas F. Prather and
Thomas Smith, vs John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant
of this State, it is therefore ordered that publi-
cation be made for six successive weeks in the
Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent
defendant to appear at the next term of this
Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the
4th Monday in February next, then and there to
reply, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise
conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be
made final and absolute.

Witness, Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said
Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November,
A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.
Jan. 29, 1855. 33-6w—Price Adv. 86.

TO DAGUERRETYPEISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk-
light combined, can be found at the Rowan
House, kept by
H. L. ROARDS.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire
interest in the "CLARENDON IRON
WORKS," solicits orders for the following
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Crushers,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Trashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shaffling Hangers and Pulleys,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass and Iron Castings,
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylindrical Boilers,
Blacksmith-work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT
Having been re-organized for the express pur-
pose of insuring punctuality in the execution of
all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any
work which may offer will be promptly delivered
according to promise, and of such workmanship
as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience,
I have no hesitation in saying that the work
heretofore turned out, shall compare favorably in
every respect with that of the most celebrated
in the States, and at prices which will make it
to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done without delay—and having a large
force for that purpose, it will prove advantage-
ous to any person needing such to give me the pre-
ference without regard to expense of sending for
the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron
Works," Wilmington, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Oct. 23, 1855. 1 April

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be
prized by every Literary and Reading Man
as an important National Work.
Being an ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITER-
ATURE, embracing personal and critical notices
of Authors with passages from their writings,
from the earliest period to the present day, by
E. A. & G. L. DUCKINCK, with more than 800
Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other
Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences
&c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles
Scriner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes
of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and
new type—will be ready on the 15th of Novem-
ber and sold exclusively by AGENTS, subscrip-
tion price, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made
to Agents (who will find canvassing for this
Book an unusually pleasant and profitable busi-
ness,) duties required of them &c., will be
furnished to persons disposed to engage in the
business, by addressing the subscriber, General
Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of
New York, North and South Carolina and
Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they
propose to canvass and whether they have before
been engaged in the business.
O. A. ROORBACH,
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30, 1855. 21-7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER
Positively Cured!
THE
Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNIS'S BOOK STORE.
NO one need be troubled with AGUE and
FEVER a single day, if they will use the
above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds
of persons without a single case of failure.
Packed, 50 in a Box, or two Boxes mailed
for postage for \$1.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18-4.

SATGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office
for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR
HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury
to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville
Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Mor-
ganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way
of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1-4.

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS
FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent
upon the northern cities for its periodical
literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston,
New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a
flood over that part of the nation south of Mason
and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with
them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and
inculcating, to greater or less extent, doctrines
injurious to southern institutions. This depen-
dence of the mass of southern readers should be
thrown off—and it is believed would have been
long ago, if there had been facilities in the South
for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.
Is published by a gentleman who has long been
connected with some of the southern dailies,
and has been undertaken to supply this want—
that of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.
The general plan of the paper is as follows:
It has eight pages; three of which are filled with
the best articles on literature, Science, and the
Arts; one to the editor's comments upon pas-
saging themes; one to general news, foreign
and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—
(the information on this page will be mainly
derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S.
Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the opera-
tions of the Departments of the Government;
and one, during the winter, to a report of the
proceedings of Congress; altogether making a
plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which
is unequalled by any paper in the country, North
or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and
on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it con-
venient for binding, and each annual volume being
accompanied by a full index, it will be a most
valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.
One copy one year - - - \$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - - - 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.
No paper is sent without the money. Spec-
imen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 28, 1855. 15-12w.

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!
UPON the strength of which the subscribers,
receiving their most SINCERE ASSUR-
ANCE of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and
Furnishing Goods in General
to which the attention of their numerous cus-
tomers and friends are especially invited, as we
feel confident we can give great advantages to
buyers, we ask you to call and examine for
yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-7

AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for a
large class of Bilious Diseases—Constipation, In-
digestion, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers,
Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflamma-
tions, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back,
and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Medical
men are of the opinion that a Purgative Medi-
cine is not more or less required, and much sick-
ness and suffering might be prevented, if a harm-
less and efficient Cathartic were more freely used.
No person can feel well while a coarctive habit of
body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and
fatal diseases, which might have been avoided
by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.
This is a true case of Cholera, Febrile symptoms, and
Bilious derangement, which might have been avoided
by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.
This is a true case of Cholera, Febrile symptoms, and
Bilious derangement, which might have been avoided
by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have
testified in favor of these Pills are the following:
DR. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston,
and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high
professional character is endorsed by the
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINSTON, Ex-Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

A short LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipotentiary to England.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of
New York City, and others, endorsed by
Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
W. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LAZARUS & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan
Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred
certificates, from all parts where the Pills have
been used, but evidence even more convincing than
the experience of eminent public men is found in
the following testimonials.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and
study, are offered to the public as the best and
most complete which the present state of medical
science can afford. They are compounded out of
the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues
only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemi-
cal means in a state of purity, and combined together
in such a manner as to insure the best results. This
system of composition for medicines has been found
to be a state of purity, and combined together
in such a manner as to insure the best results. This
system of composition for medicines has been found
to be a state of purity, and combined together
in such a manner as to insure the best results.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine
should be taken under the counsel of an attending
Physician, and as he could not properly judge of
its merits without knowing its composition, I have
supplied the accurate Formula by which both my
rectoral and Pills are made to the United States
and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any
one who has not received them, they will be
promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how
few would be taken if their composition was known! I
have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open
to all men, and who are competent to judge of
their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was
the subject of my first investigation. Many emi-
nent Physicians have declared the same thing of
my Pills, and even more confidently, and are will-
ing to certify that their anticipations were more
than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the
internal vessels to purify the blood and stimulate
into healthy action—remove the obstructions of
the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the
body, restoring their irregular functions, and
correcting, wherever they exist, such derange-
ments as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take,
and, being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from
their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.
PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
SOLD BY
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING &
HELD, New York, N. C.; and J. ROBERTS,
Swangtown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine
every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. Lawton
FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.
BEAUFORT DISTRICT, S. C.

Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage
and Commission Business about twenty years.
We hope by experience and attention, to give
satisfaction.
June 8, 1855. 2-4.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salt
bury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer,
for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western
District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1-4.

Ranaway—\$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday
the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias
Bob Fife, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark
mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born,
but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for
the redemption of Court charges. He wears a
nearly four years service. He had on, when he
left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock coat
and a broad brim white hat. He was once
whipped at the whipping post, and bears the
marks. I will give the above reward for his ap-
prehension and delivery to me, or for his confine-
ment in some Jail that I get him again. Letters
addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus
County, N. C." will receive attention.
CHARLES KLUTTE.
Oct. 16, 1855. 00-4.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of
Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large
assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury
and the surrounding country to give us a call, as
we flatter ourselves that we are able to give en-
tire satisfaction to all who may give us their
patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the
citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering apprecia-
tion we have received, and hope by close ap-
plication to business to merit a continuance of
the same.

P. H. BAUM & CO.
Jas. 8, 1855. 30-4.
P. S. Remember the Mansion
Hotel.

S. W. WESTBROOK'S.

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gar-
dens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of
our Southern citizens to his select collec-
tion of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit
Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the fol-
lowing varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum,
Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a
choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries,
Strawberries, &c., &c.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly
packed and directed to any portion of the coun-
try.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees
can be supplied.
Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office
for distribution.
December, 4, 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully
called upon to pay up by the 15th of Feb-
ruary next, as we must have money and longer
indulgence will not be given, those failing to
comply with this notice may expect to settle
with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made
Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Car-
peting, which we will sell cheaper than ever in
order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patron-
age received, and hope to merit an increase.
RICHWINE & HARRISON.
January 8, 1855. 30-2m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

WATCHES! JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Phila-
delphia, the largest and best assortment of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
consisting of
Fine French Chronometers, Double Time
Keeper's Independent Quarter Second.
Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jew-
elled Hunter's, James Nardin's
superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,
and a variety of others, both gold and silver.
Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Silver, Brace-
lets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-links, Ladies' and
Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and
Steel Spectacles, silver and plated
Spoons, Butter Knives, and a
variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and
Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces,
Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior
CLOCKS
and a variety other goods too numerous to men-
tion. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's
Store and examine for yourselves.
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds re-
paired in the best manner and on the most rea-
sonable terms.
JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 27-4.

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER
WOULD say to the public, that he has just
returned from the North City with a
supply of materials and drafts of the latest style.
Having visited the most renowned Manufactory
in the United States, he has been enabled to
procure drafts of rare beauty and feels him-
self fully prepared to execute any order in his line.
He feels that he can offer greater inducements
than ever. Call and see.
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20-2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND